200400200

<u>THER UNITHED STAYIES OF ANTERIOR</u>

Hioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc.

MICTERS, THERE HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE

Secretary of Agriculture

AN APPLICATION REQUESTING A CERTIFICATE OF PROTECTION FOR AN ALLEGED DISTINCT VARIETY OF SEXUALLY REPRODUCED, OR TUBER PROPAGATED PLANT, THE NAME AND DESCRIPTION OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN THE APPLICATION AND EXHIBITS, A COPY OF WHICH IS HEREUNTO ANNEXED AND MADE A PART HEREOF, AND THE VARIOUS REQUIREMENTS OF LAW IN SUCH CASES MADE AND PROVIDED HAVE BEEN COMPLIED WITH, AND THE TITLE THERETO'S, FROM THE RECORDS OF THE PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE, IN THE APPLICANT(S) INDICATED IN THE SAID COPY, AND WHEREAS, UPON DUE EXAMINATION MADE, THE SAID APPLICANT(S) IS (ARE) ADJUDGED TO BE ENTITLED TO A CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

NOW THEREFORE, THIS CERTIFICATE OF PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION IS TO GRANT UNTO THE SAID APPLICANT(S) AND THE SUCCESSORS, HEIRS OR ASSIGNS OF THE SAID APPLICANT(S) FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY YEARS FROM THE DATE OF THIS GRANT, SUBJECT TO THE PAYMENT OF THE REQUIRED FEES AND PERIODIC **RPLENISHMENT** OF VIABLE BASIC SEED OF THE VARIETY IN A PUBLIC REPOSITORY AS PROVIDED BY ${\sf LAW}$, THE **IGHT TO EXCLUD**E OTHERS FROM SELLING THE VARIETY OR OFFERING IT FOR SALE, OR REPRODUCING IT, OR ORTING IT, OR EXPORTING IT, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE PURPOSE, OR CONDITIONING IT FOR PROPAGATION, OR STOCKING IT FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE OR USING IT IN PRODUCING A HYBRID OR DIFFERENT VARIETY THEREFROM, TO THE EXTENT by the Plant Variety Protection Act. (84 stat. 1542, as amended, 7 u.s.c. 2321 et seq.)

CORN, FIELD

'PHAVN'

Reissuance, original grant, June, 9, 2006

In Testimon Thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Hinni Buriety Frontection Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, D.C. this twenty-first day of August, in the year two thousand and six.

Plant Variety Protection

icultural Marketing .

CAPACITY OR TITLE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - PLANT VARIETY PROTECTION OFFICE

The following statements are made in accordance with the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a) and the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995.

APPLICATION FOR PLANT VA			Application is required in order to dete (7 U.S.C. 2421). Information is held of	ermine if a p confidential	plant variety protection certificate is to be issued until certificate is issued (7 U.S.C. 2426).
1. NAME OF OWNER			2. TEMPORARY DESIGNATION OR	3. VA	RIETY NAME
Pioneer Hi-Bred Internation	nal, Inc.		EXPERIMENTAL NAME	P	HAVN
4. ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City,	State, and ZIP Co.	de, and Country)	5. TELEPHONE (include area code)		FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
7301 NW 62 nd Avenue			515/270-4051	PVPO	NUMBER
Johnston, IA 50131-0085					AAA AAAAA
301113toti, 17-00101-0000			FAX (include area code)	:	2004 00 200
			515/253-2125	FILING	GDATE
7. IF THE OWNER NAMED IS NOT A "PERSON",	GIVE FORM OF	8. IF INCORPORATED, GIVE	9. DATE OF INCORPORATION	-	11 11 0000
ORGANIZATION (corporation, partnership, asso	ociation, etc.)	STATE OF INCORPORATION			May 4,2004
Corporation		IOWA	March 5, 1999		V
10. NAME AND ADDRESS OF OWNER REPRESE	ENTATIVE(S) TO S	SERVE IN THIS APPLICATION. (Firs	t person listed will receive all papers)	F E E	FILING AND EXAMINATION FEES:
				S	: 3652.00
Steven R. Anderson	lanmant			R	DATE 5/4/04
Research and Product Devel P.O. Box 85	lobitietit		•	C	CERTIFICATION REE:
Johnston, IA 50131-0085		·		E	\$ 768.00
00111101011, 17 00 10 1 0000				V E	DATE 5/24/06
				D	5/24/06
11. TELEPHONE (Include area code)	12. FAX (Includ	le area code)	13. E-MAIL		
515/270-4051	515/25	3-2125	steven.anderson	@pion	eer.com
14. CROP KIND (Common Name)	16. FAMILY NA	AME (Botanical)	18. DOES THE VARIETY CONT	AIN ANY T	RANSGENES? (OPTIONAL)
CORN	Gramin	ieae	□ YES X NO		
15. GENUS AND SPECIES NAME OF CROP	•	RIETY A FIRST GENERATION HYBI			USDA-APHIS REFERENCE NUMBER FOR THE THE GENETICALLY MODIFIED PLANT FOR
Zea Mays	☐ YES	X NO	COMMERICALIZATION.		THE GENETIONEET MODIFIES I ENTITION
 CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX FOR EACH ATTA (Follow instructions on reverse) 	ACHMENT SUBMI	TTED	20. DOES THE OWNER SPECII OF CERTIFIED SEED? (See Se	°Y THAT S ction 83(a)	SEED OF THIS VARIETY BE SOLD AS A CLASS of the Plant Variety Protection Act)
a. X Exhibit A. Origin and Breeding History	of the Variety	è	☐ YES (If "yes", answe	ritems 21 a	and 22 below) X NO (If "no", go to item 23)
b. X Exhibit B. Statement of Distinctness		•	21. DOES THE OWNER SPECII NUMBER OF CLASSES?	FY THAT S	BEED OF THIS VARIETY BE LIMITED AS TO
c. X Exhibit C. Objective Description of Val	riety		☐ YES ☐ NO		
d. Exhibit D. Additional Description of the	e Variety (Optional)	1	IF YES, WHICH CLASSES?	□ FOU	NDATION REGISTERED CERTIFIED
e. X Exhibit E. Statement of the Basis of th			22. DOES THE OWNER SPECII		EED OF THIS VARIETY BE LIMITED AS TO
f. X Voucher Sample (2,500 viable untreate			NUMBER OF GENERATIONS?		
verification that tissue culture will be de repository)					
g. X Filing and Examination Fee (\$3,652), r	made navable to "T	reasurer of the United	IF YES, SPECIFY THE NUM	BER 1,2,3,	, etc. FOR EACH CLASS.
States" (Mail to the Plant Variety Protect	ction Office)	toodist of the orace	☐ FOUNDATION ☐ R	EGISTERI	ED CERTIFIED
On the The Manual Control					please use the space indicated on the reverse.)
23. HAS THE VARIETY (INCLUDING ANY HARVES FROM THIS VARIETY BEEN SOLD, DISPOSED OTHER COUNTRIES?					NT OF THE VARIETY PROTECTED BY IT BREEDER'S RIGHT OR PATENT)?
X YES 🗆 NO		A STATE OF THE STA	□ YES X NO		•
IF YES, YOU MUST PROVIDE THE DATE OF FOR EACH COUNTRY AND THE CIRCUMSTA			IF YES, PLEASE GIVE COUN REFERENCE NUMBER. (Pie		TE OF FILING OR ISSUANCE AND ASSIGNED pace indicated on reverse.)
25. The owners declare that a viable sample of bas for a tuber propagated variety a tissue culture v	ic seed of the varie will be deposited in	ety has been furnished with application a public repository and maintained	on and will be replenished upon request in for the duration of the certificate.	accordanc	e with such regulations as may be applicable, or
The undersigned owner(s) is(are) the owner of entitled to protection under the provisions of Section	this sexually reprod 42 of the Plant Va	duced or tuber propagated plant vari riety Protection Act.	ety, and believe(s) that the variety is new,	distinct, uni	iform, and stable as required in Section 42, and is
Owner(s) is (are) informed that false representa	ition herein can jeo	pardize protection and result in pen	aities.		
SIGNATURE OF OWNER		I	SIGNATURE OF OWNER		
•			Steven & Am	lo.	
NAME (Please print or type)			NAME (Please print or type)	our	

DATE 5/3/2004

Steven R. Anderson

Research Scientist

CAPACITY OR TITLE

DATE

GENERAL: To be effectively filed with the Plant Variety Protection Office (PVPO), ALL of the following items must be received in the PVPO: (1) Completed application form signed by the owner; (2) completed exhibits A, B, C, E; (3) for a seed reproduced variety at least 2,500 viable untreated seeds, for a hybrid variety at least 2,500 untreated seeds of each line necessary to reproduce the variety, or for tuber reproduced varieties verification that a viable (in the sense that it will reproduce an entire plant) tissue culture will be deposited and maintained in an approved public repository; (4) check drawn on a U.S. bank for \$3,652 (\$432 filing fee and \$3,220 examination fee), payable to "Treasurer of the United States" (See Section 97.6 of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.) Partial applications will be held in the PVPO for not more than 90 days, then returned to the applicant as unfiled. Mail application and other requirements to Plant Variety Protection Office, AMS, USDA, Room 401, NAL Building, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Beltsville, MD 20705-2351. Retain one copy for your files. All items on the face of the application are self explanatory unless noted below. Corrections on the application form and exhibits must be initialed and dated. DO NOT use masking materials to make corrections. If a certificate is allowed, you will be requested to send a check payable to "Treasurer of the United States" in the amount of \$432 for issuance of the certificates will be issued to owner, not licensee or agent.

Plant Variety Protection Office Telephone: (301) 504-5518 FAX: (301) 504-5291

Homepage: http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/pvpo/pvp.htm

To avoid conflict with other variety names in use, the applicant must check the appropriate recognized authority and provide evidence that name has been cleared by the appropriate recognized authority before the Certificate of Protection is issued. For example, for agricultural and vegetable crops, contact: Seed Branch, AMS, USDA, 10301 Baltimore Avenue, Suite 401 NAL Building, Beltsville, MD 20705. Telephone: (301) 504-5682 http://www.ams.usda.gov/lsg/seed.htm.

ITEM

19a. Give:

- (1) the genealogy, including public and commercial varieties, lines, or clones used, and the breeding method;
- (2) the details of subsequent stages of selection and multiplication;
- (3) evidence of uniformity and stability; and
- (4) the type and frequency of variants during reproduction and multiplication and state how these variants may be identified
- 19b. Give a summary of the variety's distinctness. Clearly state how this application variety may be distinguished from all other varieties in the same crop. If the new variety is most similar to one variety or a group of related varieties:
 - (1) identify these varieties and state all differences objectively;
 - (2) attach statistical data for characters expressed numerically and demonstrate that these are clear differences; and
 - (3) submit, if helpful, seed and plant specimens or photographs (prints) of seed and plant comparisons which clearly indicate distinctness.
- 19c. Exhibit C forms are available from the PVPO Office for most crops; specify crop kind. Fill in Exhibit C (Objective Description of Variety) form as completely as possible to describe your variety.
- 19d. Optional additional characteristics and/or photographs. Describe any additional characteristics that cannot be accurately conveyed in Exhibit C. Use comparative varieties as is necessary to reveal more accurately the characteristics that are difficult to describe, such as plant habit, plant color, disease resistance. etc.
- 19e. Section 52(5) of the Act requires applicants to furnish a statement of the basis of the applicant's ownership. An Exhibit E form is available from the PVPO.
- 20. If "Yes" is specified (seed of this variety be sold by variety name only, as a class of certified seed), the applicant MAY NOT reverse this affirmative decision after the variety has been sold and so labeled, the decision published, or the certificate issued. However, if "No" has been specified, the applicant may change the choice. (See Regulations and Rules of Practice, Section 97.103).
- 23. See Sections 41, 42, and 43 of the Act and Section 97.5 of the regulations for eligibility requirements.
- 24. See Section 55 of the Act for instructions on claiming the benefit of an earlier filing date.
- 22. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide a statement as to the limitation and sequence of generations that may be certified.)
- 23. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please provide the date of first sale, disposition, transfer, or use for each country and the circumstances, if the variety (including any harvested material) or a hybrid produced from this variety has been sold, disposed of, transferred, or used in the U.S. or other countries.)

United States; Nov. 1, 2003

24. CONTINUED FROM FRONT (Please give the country, date of filing or issuance, and assigned reference number, if the variety or any component of the variety is protected by intellectual property right (Plant Breeder's Right or Patent).)

NOTES: It is the responsibility of the applicant/owner to keep the PVPO informed of any changes of address or change of ownership or assignment or owner's representative during the life of the application/certificate. The fees for filing a change of address; owner's representative; ownership or assignment; or any modification of owner's name is specified in Section 97.175 of the regulations. (See Section 101 of the Act, and Sections 97.130, 97.131, 97.175(h) of the Regulations and Rules of Practice.)

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1.4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, gender, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation, marital or family status, political beliefs, parental status, or protected genetic information. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at 202-720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call 202-720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Exhibit A. Origin and Breeding History

Pedigree: PH2P2/PH24E)XC5K42K2X

Pioneer Line PHAVN Zea mays L., a yellow endosperm corn inbred with some flint characteristics, was developed by Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. from the single cross hybrid PH2P2 X PH24E (PVP Certificate No. 9600204) using the pedigree method of plant breeding. Varieties PH2P2 and PH24E are proprietary inbred lines of Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. Variety PH2P2 was derived by pedigree selection from the single cross hybrid PH67A (Certificate No. 9600175) X PHGG6. Variety PHGG6 was derived by pedigree selection from the single cross hybrid PHP02 (PVP Certificate No. 8800212) x PHR03 (PVP Certificate No. 9100097). Selfing was practiced from the above hybrid (PH2P2 X PH24E) for 6 generations using pedigree selection. During line development, crosses were made to inbred testers for the purpose of estimating the line's combining ability. Yield trials were grown at Windfall, Indiana as well as other Pioneer research locations. After initial testing, additional hybrid combinations have been evaluated and subsequent generations of the line have been grown and hand-pollinated with observations again made for uniformity.

Variety PHAVN has shown uniformity and stability for all traits as described in Exhibit C - "Objective Description of Variety". It has been self-pollinated and ear-rowed 4 generations with careful attention paid to selection criteria and uniformity of plant type to assure genetic homozygousity and phenotypic stability. The line has been increased both by hand and in isolated fields with continued observations for uniformity and stability, and for 4 generations during the final stages of inbred development and seed multiplication. Very high standards for genetic purity have been established morphologically using field observations and electrophoretically using sound lab molecular marker methodology.

No variant traits have been observed or are expected in PHAVN.

The criteria used in the selection of PHAVN were yield, both per se and in hybrid combinations; late season plant health, grain quality, stalk lodging resistance, and kernel size, especially important in production. Other selection criteria include: ability to germinate in adverse conditions; disease and insect resistance; pollen yield and tassel size.

Exhibit A: Developmental history for PHAVN

Season/Year Pedigree Grown	Inbreeding Level of Pedigree Grown
PH2P2	F0
PH24E	F0
PH2P2/PH24E Winter 1996	F1
PH2P2/PH24E)X Summer 1997	F2
PH2P2/PH24E)XC5 Winter 1998	F3
PH2P2/PH24E)XC5K4 Summer 1999	F4
PH2P2/PH24E)XC5K42 Winter 1999	F5
PH2P2/PH24E)XC5K42K2 Summer 2000	F6
PH2P2/PH24E)XC5K42K2X	F7 SEED

^{*}PHAVN was selfed and ear-rowed from F3 through F6 generation. #Uniformity and stability were established from F6 through F7 generation and beyond when seed supplies were increased.

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement

Variety PHAVN mostly resembles Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. proprietary inbred line PH24E (PVP Certificate No.9600204). Tables 1A and 1B show two sample t-tests on data collected primarily in Johnston and Dallas Center, IA. The traits collectively show measurable differences between the two varieties.

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement

Variety PHAVN has a greater husk extension length (5.8 cm vs 1.7 cm) than variety PH24E (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PHAVN has a greater husk length (22.6 cm vs 19.9 cm) than variety PH24E (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PHAVN has a greater plant height (231.6 cm vs 198.4 cm) than variety PH24E (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PHAVN has a greater shank length (16.4 cm vs 11.6 cm) than variety PH24E (Table 1A, 1B).

Variety PHAVN has a greater stalk diameter (12.3 mm vs 9.9 mm) than variety PH24E (Table 1A, 1B).

Exhibit B: Novelty Statement Tables

between PHAVN and PH24E. Each year varieties were grown in 3 locations that had different environmental conditions. Environments had Table 1A: Data from Johnston and Dallas Center, IA broken out by year and across environments are supporting evidence for differences different planting dates and were in different fields. A two-sample t-test was used to compare differences between means.

(cm.) 2002PHAVN PH24E 15 16 17 -3.9 1.352 1.280 0.349 0.330 xtension 2002PHAVN PH24E 15 16 1.6 -4.4 1.363 1.056 0.352 0.273 ength 2002PHAVN PH24E 15 15 22.1 19.9 -3.2 1.484 1.187 0.371 0.307 ength 2002PHAVN PH24E 15 22.1 19.9 -3.2 1.280 1.125 0.371 0.307 enight 2002PHAVN PH24E 15 227.3 195.9 -31.3 14.844 13.085 3.833 3.378 length 2002PHAVN PH24E 15 15 15 15 -5.5 3.244 2.992 0.605 0.773 length 2002PHAVN PH24E 15 15 17 -4.3 2.344 2.992 0.605 0.773 lameter 2002PHAVN PH24E 15 13	y DataField	DataField YEAR 1 2 1 2 1 2	r-Variety. 2	Count-Count-	ount-	Mean-		Vean Diff	StdDeviation 1	StdDeviation-StdDeviation-StdError-StdError-	StdError=	StdError	Prob_(2-	E Poolad	Prob_(2-
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2002PHAVN PH24E 15 15 13.1 10.5 -2.6 1.060 1.060 0.274 0.274 Iameter 2003PHAVN PH24E 15 15 11.5 9.3 -2.3 1.642 1.335 0.424 0.345	stalk diameter			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:			ebb bosst set				1) ————————————————————————————————————	•))
liameter 2003PHAVN PH24E 15 11.5 9.3 -2.3 1.642 1.335 0.424 0.345	(mm)	2002PHAVN	PH24E	5	75				1.060	•		0.274	28	-6.7	0000
2003PHAVN PH24E 15 15 15 9.3 -2.3 1642 1.335 0.424 0.345	stalk diameter		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,								İ				
	(mm)	2003PHAVN	PH24E	15	15	11.5	6.9	-2.3	1.642	1.335	0.424	0.345	28	-4.1	0000

Exhibit B. Novelty Statement Tables

Table 1B: Summary data from Johnston and Dallas Center, IA across years and environments are supporting evidence for differences between PHAVN and PH24E. Environments had different planting dates and were in different fields. A two-sample t-test was used to compare differences between means.

DataField		VARIELY-VARIELY-COUNT-COUNT-N	0.17 1.00	ount-	/ean-	/lean- 2 N	S /ean_Diff	StdDeviation-StdDeviation-St	Deviation-S 2	denor-S 1	Meron 2 DF	DF_RooledValue	t. dValue_Pooledfail	05 <u>_</u> (2- _Pooled
nusk extension lengtn (cm)	PHAVN	PH24E	ဓ္က	8	5. 8	1.7	4	1.349	1.155	0.246	0.211	28	-12.7	0.000
husk length (cm)	PHAVN	PH24E	30	ဗ္ဗ	22.6	19.9	-2.7	1.431	1.137	0.261	0.208	58	φ. 7.	0.000
	PHAVN	PH24E	30	30	30 231.6	198.4	-33.2	15.558	11.449	2.840	2.090	28	-9.4	0.000
_	PHAVN	PH24E	30	ထ္ထ		11.6	-4.9	2.812	2.849	0.513	0.520	28	-6.7	0.000
=	PHAVN	PH24E	30	30		6.6	-2.4	1.583	1.348	0.289	0.246	58	-6.4	0.000

Our experimental design was set up in a typical complete block design commonly used in agricultural corn research experiments using three locations/environments. One replication was grown at each location. This is one more environment than is required according to the PVP application instructions. Our approach was to test the variety in more than 1 location (as instructed) while also allowing us the extra location/environment if there should be an unexpected failure at a location due to weather or other problems. There may also be situations where an additional year of testing was conducted resulting in 2 years of trial data. There would likely be more variability due to soil type differences, nutrients, or weather typical of different testing environments than if all three trials were grown in the same field on the same farm with the same planting dates in the same year. If you recommend that all locations/environments are grown in the same field with the same planting dates and same year, please let us know and we will adjust our 2007 procedures.

The experimental design and methods for 2003 were as follows:

Please update the exhibit C addendum with this paragraph:

The experiment procedures involved three environments with different planting dates, planted in 17.42 ft. rows with 2 rows for each variety. Approximately 24-30 plants emerged in each of 2 rows for a total of around 48 to 60 plants being evaluated at each location and 144 to 180 plants across locations. For plant level traits, we sampled 5 representative plants from the 2 rows of the 2 row plot (group) of plants at each location. For plot level traits we evaluated the 2 row plot (group) and gave a representative score or average on the 48-60 plants in the group within an experiment.

Some traits can be especially variable under different environmental factors influenced by weather, soil type, or planting dates. Varying temperatures or day length could impact the meristem growth during various tissue differentiation stages. The meristem differentiation of the ear and other tissues could be impacted as well as the success of pollination during flowering and frequency of kernel abortion during grain fill. Such variation could impact some of the traits that you mention because our experiment design does not grow all of the trials in the same field with the same planting date.

I would be happy to share detailed protocols or discuss with you in more detail the sampling, experiment design, reporting, and the conscientious evaluations that went into the characterization of the data..

Application Variety Data

(Corn; Maize)

(8-22-2001)

United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service Science and Technology, Plant Variety Protection Office National Agricultural Library Building, Room 400 Beltsville, MD 20705-2351

OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION OF VARIETY CORN (Zea Mays L.)

Name of Applicant(s) Pioneer Hi-Bred Interna	tional, Inc	I Variety Seed S	ource	I Variety Name or T I PHAVN	emporary Designation
Address (Street & No., or 7301 NW 62nd Avenue,	R.F.D. No., City, State, Zip P.O. Box 85, Johnston, Io	Code and Country va 50131-0085	FOR OFFICIA	AL USE i	PVPO Number 200400200
adding leading zeroes if n	nber that describes the varie ecessary. Completeness sh an adequate variety descrip	ould be striven for to es	stablish an adequate var	e spaces below. Right j riety description. Traits o	ustify whole numbers by designated by a "*" are
COLOR CHOICES (Use i 01. Light Green 02. Medium Green 03. Dark Green 04. Very Dark Green 05. Green-Yellow	n conjunction with Munsell of 06. Pale Yellow 07. Yellow 08. Yellow-Orange 09. Salmon 10. Pink-Orange	color code to describe a 11. Pink 12. Light Red 13. Cherry Red 14. Red 15. Red & White	Il color choices; describe 16. Pale Purple 17. Purple 18. Colorless 19. White 20. White Capped	e #25 and #26 in Comm 21. Buff 22. Tan 23. Brown 24. Bronze 25. Variegated (Des	26. Other (Describe)
Yellow Dent Families: Family Mem B14 CM1 B37 B37, B73 N192 C103 M01 Oh43 A618	OICES [Use the most simila Y- obers 05, A632, B64, B68 B76, H84 2, A679, B73, Nc268 7, Va102, Va35, A682 9, MS71, H99, Va26 A, A554, A654, Pa91	r (in background and m ellow Dent (Unrelated): Co109, ND246 Oh7, T232 W117, W153R W182BN White Dent: Cl66, H105, Ky22		Sweet Corn: C13, lowa512 Popcorn:	25, P39, 2132 722, HP301, HP7211
2 (1=Sweet, 2= Comments: D			ipecorn) Flint-dent	t Standard Inbred 1 2 Type	
2 (1=N.West, 2: 3. MATURITY (In Region DAYS HEAT	/ELOPED IN THE U.S.A.: =N.Central, 3=N.East, 4=S.I Best Adaptability; show Here TUNITS 396.3 From emergence to	at Unit formula in "Com	·	I Standard Seed S I Region I DAYS I 56	HEAT UNITS 1,280.0
	386.8 From emergence to 56 From 10% to 90% po From 50% silk to op	50% of plants in pollen ollen shed	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	55 2 	1,260.7 53
15.1 cm Length of 0.0 Average Num 1.2 Average Num	nt (to base of top ear node) Top Ear Internode	<u>1</u> 1	1.54 30 0.01 6 0.18 6	189.9 1 70.4 1 15.2 1 0.0	St.Dev. Sample Size 9.00 30 9.91 30 4.75 30 0.04 6 0.04 6

Page 1

Standard Inbred Data

Application Variety Data	Page 2	1	Standard Inbred [Data	
5. LEAF	St.Dev.	Sample Size I	Mean	St.Dev.	Sample Size
8.9 cm Width of Ear Node Leaf	0.73	30 I	9.0	0.91	30
85.0 cm Length of Ear Node Leaf	4.08	<u>30</u> i	66.7	3.58	<u>30</u>
6.7 Number of leaves above top ear	0.92	<u>30</u> I	5.8	0.75	30
28.9 Degrees Leaf Angle	5.20	<u>30</u> l	30.1	6.16	30 30
(Measure from 2nd leaf above ear at anthesis to sta	lk above leaf)	_			
4 Leaf Color (Munsell code) 5GY 3/4		. 1	3 (Munsell	code) <u>5GY</u>	4/4
2 Leaf Sheath Pubescence (Rate on scale from 1=no	one to 9=like peach fu	zz) l	<u>4</u>		
Marginal Waves (Rate on scale from 1=none to 9=		1	_		•
Longitudinal Creases (Rate on scale from 1=none	to 9=many)	ı	_		
6. TASSEL:	04 D	0. (0.)		01.0	
	St.Dev.	Sample Size I	Mean	St.Dev.	Sample Size
10.2 Number of Primary Lateral Branches	1.47	<u>30</u> !	<u>6.2</u>	<u>2.31</u>	<u>30</u>
35.8 Branch Angle from Central Spike	<u>12.14</u>	<u>30</u> 1	<u>21.7</u>	<u>6.75</u>	<u>30</u>
55.8 cm tassel Length	<u>3.88</u>	<u>30</u> !	<u>53.2</u>	<u>2.64</u>	<u>30</u>
(from top leaf collar to tassel tip) 6 Pollen Shed (Rate on scale from 0=male sterile to	0-book ob = 4\	Į.	6		
	e=neavy sned)	!	<u>6</u>	401/	0.5/0
5 Anther Color (Munsel code) 5Y 8/8 17 Glume Color (Munsell code) 10RP 2/6		1		code) 10Y	
1 Bar Glumes (Glume Bands): 1=Absent, 2=Present		l l	∠ (IVIU⊓Sell ·	code) <u>5GY</u>	0/0
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
7a. EAR (Unhusked Data): 12 Silk Color (3 days after emergence) (Munsell code	, 7.55)D 4/0	4.84 11		N/ 0/0
		RP 4/8	1 Munsell o		SY 9/6
2 Fresh Husk Color (25 days after 50% silking) (Mur	isell code) <u>5GY</u>		2 Munsell o		
19 Dry Husk Color (65 days after 50% silking) (Munse		R 9/2	21 Munsell o	code <u>2.5 Y</u>	8.5/4
2 Position of Ear at Dry Husk Stage: 1=Upright, 2=H 7 Husk Tightness (Rate on scale from 1=very loose	to Omenu tight	!	<u>4</u>		
2 Hush Extension (at harvest): 1=Short(ears expose	d) 2=Madium (<0am)	1 2-1-0-0-1	<u>2</u> <u>4</u> <u>2</u>		
(8-10cm beyond ear tip), 4=Very Long (>10cm)	u), z-wedium (Socin)	, s=Long	≟		
(0-100m beyond ear up), 4-very Long (>100m)					
7b. EAR (Husked Ear Data)	St. Dev.	Sample Size 1	Mean	St.Dev.	Sample Size
15.5 cm Ear Length	<u>1.20</u>	∖ <u>30</u> I	<u>13.7</u>	<u>1.06</u>	<u>30</u>
42.5 mm Ear Diameter at mid-point	<u>1.59</u>	<u>30</u> !	43.6	1.35	<u>30</u>
111.3 gm Ear Weight	22.06	<u>30</u> l	108.2	13.41	<u>30</u>
15.8 Number of Kernel Rows	<u>1.32</u>	<u>30</u> l	<u>17.5</u>	1.25	<u>30</u>
<u>2</u> Kernel Rows: 1=Indistinct, 2=Distinct		1	2		
2 Row Alignment: 1=Straight, 2=Slightly Curved, 3=5	Spiral	1	<u>2</u>		
16.4 cm Shank Length	<u>2.81</u>	<u>30</u> l	<u>10.4</u>	<u>2.63</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>2</u> Ear Taper: 1=Slight, 2=Average, 3=Extreme	•	1	<u>2</u>		
8. KERNEL (Dried):	St.Dev.	Sample Size I	Mean	St.Dev.	Sample Size
10.7 mm Kernel Length	<u>0.92</u>	<u>30</u> I	9.8	0.55	30
8.3 mm Kernel Width	0,55	<u>30</u> l	<u>6.8</u>	0.59	<u>30</u>
5.4 mm Kernel Thickness	<u>0.90</u>	<u>30</u> 1	<u>4.6</u>	0.61	30
60.3 % Round Kernels (Shape Grade)	15.50	<u>_6</u> I	19.6	5.35	<u>_6</u>
1 Aleurone Color Pattern: 1=Homozygous, 2=Segreg			<u> </u>		_
7 Aleurone Color (Munsell code)	YR 8/14		7 Munsell o	ode <u>2.</u>	5Y 8/12
)YR 7/ <u>14</u>	1	7 Munsell o	ode <u>10</u>	YR 8/14
3 Endosperm Type: 1=Sweet(su1), 2=Extra Sweet(s	h2), 3=Normal Starch	, 4=High 1	<u>3</u>		
Amylose Starch, 5=Waxy Starch, 6=High Protein, 7=	=High Lysine, 8≕Supe	r Sweet I			
(se), 9=High Oil, 10=Other	-	_;	•		
29.2 gm Weight per 100 kernels (unsized sample)	<u>3.43</u>	1 <u>6</u> 1	20.2	2.32	<u>6</u>
Application Variety Data	·		Standard Inbred D		
defendance a source of second		ı	Cangara moreu D		

Note: Use chart on first page to choose color codes for color traits

Standard Inbred Data

Page 3

Note: Use chart on first page to choose color codes for color traits.

Application Variety Data

11. INSECT RESISTANDE (Rate from 1 (most susceptible) to 9 (most reedstant), Leave blank in tot tested in the Collagonychus pratensis) St. Dev. Sample Size	Application Variety Data	Page	4	I Standard Inbred Data
Banks Grass Mite (Oligonychus pratensis) Com Earworm (Helicoverpazea) Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Silk Feeding Corn Leaf Aphid (Rhopalosiphum maidis) Corn Sap Beetle (Carpophilus dimidatus) Leaf Feeding 2 nd Generation (Typically Whool Leaf Feeding) 1 st Generation (Typically Whool Leaf Feeding) 2 nd Generation (Typically Whool Leaf Feeding) 2 nd Generation (Typically Whool Leaf Feeding) 3 stalk Tunneling: Corn Leaf Aphid Corn Sap Beetle (Carpophilus dimidatus) Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling: Deneration (Typically Monot Leaf Feeding) Stalk Tunneling: Deneration (Typically Whool Leaf Feeding) Stalk Tunneling: Leaf Feeding Maize Weevil (Stiophilus Zeamaize) Northern Rootworm (Diabrolica barberi) Southwestern (Diabrolica barberi) Southwestern (Carpor (Diabrolica barberi) Southwestern Corn Borer (Diabrolica barberi) Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling: Deneration (Diabrolica Virgifiera Virgifiera) Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling: Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Western Rootworm (Diabrolica Virgifiera Virgifiera) Leaf Feeding Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Western Rootworm (Diabrolica Virgifiera Virgifiera) Deneration (Specify) 12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS: Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on scale from 1=worst to 9=exellent) Neroped Ears (at 65 days after anthesis) Neroped E				Ol Barrier Occurring Oc
Corn Earworm (HeiCoverpa zea) Lasf Feeding Silk Feeding ——Inglavel wt. Ear Damage ——Corn Leaf Aphid (Rhopalosiphum maidis) ——Corn Sap Beetle (Carpophilus dimidiatus) ——Corn Borer (Ostimia nubialis) ————————————————————————————————————		St. Dev.	Sample Size	
Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Leaf Feeding Leaf Peeding Leaf Peeding Leaf Peeding Leaf Peeding Leaf Aphid (Rhopalosiphum maidis) Lorn Leaf Aphid (Rhopalosiphum maidis) Lorn Leaf Aphid (Corn Sap Beelet (Carpophilus dimidiatus) Lorn Sap Beelet (Carpophilus dimidiatus) Lorn Sap Beelet (Lorn Corn Sore (Carlian Aubilatis) Lorn Sap Beelet (Lorn Corn Sore (Carlian Lubilatis) Lorn Sap Beelet (Lorn Corn Sore (Carlian Lubilatis) Lorn Sap Beelet (Lorn Corn Sore (Carlian Lubilatis) Lorn Sap Beelet (Lorn Corn Sore (Lorn Corn Corn Sore (Lorn Corn Corn Corn Corn Corn Corn Corn C				
Silk Feedingmg larval wt.				
Ear Damage Corn Leaf Aphid (Rhopalosiphum maidis) Corn Leaf Aphid (Corn Sap Beetle (Carpophilus dimidiatus) Corn Sap Beetle (Carpophilus dimidiatus) Corn Sap Beetle (Carpophilus dimidiatus) Corn Sap Beetle (Carpophilus dimidiatus) Leaf Second (Typically Whof Leaf Feeding) 1 st Generation (Typically Whof Leaf Feeding) 1 st Generation 2 nd Generation 2 n				Lear Feeding
Com Leaf Aphid (Rhopatosphum maidis) Com Sap Beatele (Carpophius dimidiatus) I com Sap Beatele (European Com Borer (Ostinia nubilatis) I st Generation (Typically Leaf Feeding) I st Generation (Typically Leaf Sheath-Collar Feeding) I st Generation (Typically Leaf Sheath-Collar Feeding) I stak Tumeling:om tunneled/plant J st Generation (Typically Leaf Sheath-Collar Feeding) Stak Tumeling:om tunneled/plant J st Generation Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda)	~ ~			<u> </u>
Corn Sap Beetle (Carpophilus dimidiatus)				L _ Ear Damage
European Corn Borer (Ostrinia nubilalis) 1 st Generation (Typically Leaf Sheath-Collar Feeding) 2 nd Generation (Typically Leaf Sheath-Collar Feeding) 1 stalk Tunneling:mt tunneled/plant				Corn Lear Aprilo
1 st Generation (Typically Whort Leaf Feeding) 2 and Generation (Typically Leaf Sheath-Collar Feeding) Stalk Tunneling: tunneled/plant Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda) Leaf-Feeding mg larvel w Maize Weevil (Stophilus Zearnaize) Maize Weevil (Stophilus Zearnaize) Northern Rotworm (Diabrotica barberi) Sult-Feeding mg larvel w				
Stalk Tunneling:m tunneled/plant				
Stalk Tunneling: on tunneled/plant Fall Armyworm (Spodoplera frugiperda) Leaf-Feeding Leaf-Feeding Leaf-Feeding Leaf-Feeding Leaf-Feeding Leaf-Feeding Leaf-Feeding Maize Weevil (Sitophilus Zeamaize) Maize Weevil Maize We				
Fall Armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda) Leaf-Feeding Silk-Feedingmg larval wt. Malze Weevil (Sitophilus Zeamatze) Northern Roctworm (Diabrotica barberi) Southern Roctworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata) Northern Roctworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata) Northern Roctworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata) Southwestern Com Borer (Diatraea grandiosella) Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling. Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling. Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling. Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetrarychus unticae) Western Roctworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Unter (Specify) Unter (Specify) 12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS: Stay Green (at 55 days after anthesis) (Rate on scale from 1=worst to 9=exellent) Northern Spotted Spider Mite Snapping Northern Roctworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Northern Roctworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgif				_ 2 nd Generation
Silk-Feeding mg larval wt.				I Fall Armyworm
	Leaf-Feeding			Lear-reeding
Northern Rootworm (Diabrotica barberi) Southern Rotworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata) Southwestern Corn Borer (Diatraea grandiosella) Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling: Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling: Western Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Uestern Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera virgifera) Uestern Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Uestern Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virg	Silk-Feedingmg larval wt.			
Southern Rotworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata) Southwestern Com Borer (Diatraea grandlosella) Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling: Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Western Rotworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Western Rotworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Western Rotworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Two-spotted Spider Mite Western Rotworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Two-spotted Spider Mite Western Rotworm Other (Specify) 12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS: § Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on scale from 1=worst to 9=exellent) § Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping % Pre-anthesis Rot Lodging § Pes-anthesis Rot Lodging § Post-anthesis Rot Lodging § Pos	_ Maize Weevil (Sitophilus Zeamaize)			Maize Weevil
Southern Rotworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata) Southwestern Corn Borer (Diatraea grandiosella) Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling: cm tunneled/plant Leaf Feeding Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Leaf Feeding Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Western Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Western Rootworm Other (Specify)	_ Northern Rootworm (Diabrotica barberi)			Northern Rootworm
Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling:cm tunneled/plant	Southern Rotworm (Diabrotica undecimpunctata)			
Leaf Feeding Stalk Tunneling:cm tunneled/plant	Southwestern Corn Borer (Diatraea grandiosella)			I Southwestern Corn Borer
Stalk Tunneling: cm tunneled/plant				I Leaf Feeding
Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae) Western Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Other (Specify) 12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS: § Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on scale from 1=worst to 9=exellent) % Dropped Ears (at 65 days after anthesis) % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping % Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping % Pre-anthesis Root Lodging § Post-anthesis Root Lodging § Post-	Stalk Tunneling: cm tunneled/plant			<u> </u>
Western Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera) Other (Specify) 12. AGRONOMIC TRAITS: 6 Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) (Rate on scale from 1=worst to 9=exellent) 7 Stay Green (at 65 days after anthesis) 8 Pre-anthesis Brittle Snapping 9 Mere-anthesis Brittle Snapping 1 Mere-anthesis Brittle Snapping 1 Mere-anthesis Root Lodging 5 Post-anthesis Root Lodging 5 Post-anthesis Root Lodging 5 Post-anthesis Root Lodging 5 Post-anthesis Root Lodging 6 Soft New Yere-anthesis Root Lodging 7 Soft New Yere-anthesis Root Lodging 8 Pre-anthesis Root Lodging 9 Post-anthesis Root Lodging 9 Post-anthesis Root Lodging 1 MoLECULAR MARKERS: (0=data unavailable; 1=data available but not supplied; 2=data supplied.) 1 Isozymes RFLP's RAPD's Other (Specify) REFERENCES: Butter, D.R. 1954. A System for the Classification of Corn Inbred Lines. PhD Thesis, Ohio University. Emerson, R.A., G.W. Beadle, and A.C. Fraser, 1935. A summary of Linkage Studies in Malze. Cornell A.E.S., Mem. 180. Farr, D.F., G.F. Bills, G.P. Chamuris, A.Y. Rossman. 1989. Fungi on Plant Products in the United States. The American Phytopathological Society, St. Paul, MN. Inglett, G.E. (Ed) 1970. Corn: Culture, Processing, Products. Avi Publishing Company, Westpoint, CT. Jugenheimer, R.W. 1976. Corn: Improvement, Seed Production, and Uses. John Wiley & Sons, New York. McGee, D.C. 1988. Maize Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 150 pp. Munsell Color Chart for Plant Tissues. Macbeth. P.O. Box 230. Newburgh, N.Y. 12551-0230 The Mutants of Maize. 1968. Crop Science Society of America. Madison, WI. Shurtleff, M.C. 1980. Compendium of Corn Diseases. APS Press, St. Paul, MN. 105 pp. Sprague, G.F., and J.W. Dudley (Editors). 1988. Corn and Corn Improvement, Third Edition. Agronomy Monograph 18. ASA, CSSA, SSSA, Madison, WI. Speriment of Agriculture 1936, 1937. Yearbook. COMMENTS (e. q. state how heat units were calculated, standard inbred seed source, and/or where data was collected. Continue in Exhibit D)	Two-spotted Spider Mite (Tetranychus urticae)	<u> </u>		I Two-spotted Spider Mite
Cother (Specify) Cother (Specify)	Western Rootworm (Diabrotica virgifera virgifera)			I Western Rootworm
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Insect, disease, brittle snapping and root lodging data are collected mainly from environment where variability for the trait	COMMENTS (e. g. state how heat units were calculated, standard	d inbred seed s	source, and/or where	e data was collected. Continue in Exhibit D)
	insect, disease, brittle snapping and root lodging dat	a are collected	mainly from enviro	nment where variability for the trait

can be obtained within the experiment.

CLARIFICATION OF DATA IN EXHIBITS B AND C 2004 00 200

Please note the data presented in Exhibit B and C, "Objective Description of Variety," are collected primarily at Johnston and Dallas Center, Iowa. The data in Tables 1A and 1B are from two sample t-tests using data collected in Johnston and Dallas Center, IA. These traits in exhibit B collectively show distinct differences between the two varieties.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

EXHIBIT E STATEMENT OF THE BASIS OF OWNERSHIP

8. Does the applicant own all rights to the variety? Mark an "X" in the appropriate block. If no, please explain:

Application is required in order to determine if a plant variety protection certificate is to be issued (7 U.S.C. 2421). The information is held

confidential until the certificate is issued (7	U.S.C	. 2426).	
2 TEMPORARY DESIGNATION	3	VARIETY	NAME

PIONEER HI-BRED INTERNATIONAL, INC.

OR EXPERIMENTAL NUMBER PHAVN

4 .ADDRESS (Street and No., or R.F.D. No., City, State, and ZIP, and Country)

5. TELEPHONE (include area code)

FAX (include area code)

7301 NW 62nd AVENUE **P.O.BOX 85 JOHNSTON, IA 50131-0085**

1.NAME OF APPLICANT(S)

515-270-4051

515-253-2125

7. PVPO NUMBER

2004 00 200

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	t will a		
s the applicant (individual or company) a U.S. national or U.S. based company? If no, give name of country	⊠ YES	□ NO	••••
. Is the applicant the original owner?			
a. If original rights to variety were owned by individual(s), is (are) the original owner(s) a U.S. National(s)?			
☐ YES ☐ NO if no, give name of country			
☐ YES ☐ NO if no, give name of country b. If the original rights to variety were owned by a company(ies), is (are) the original owner(s) a U.S. based	company?		,

Pioneer Hi-Bred International, Inc. (PHI), Des Moines, Iowa, and/or its wholly owned subsidiary Pioneer Overseas Corporation (POC), Des Moines, Iowa, i the employer of the plant breeders involved in the selection and development of PHAVN. Pioneer Hi-Bred International and/or Pioneer Overseas Corporation has the sole rights and ownership of PHAVN pursuant to written contracts that assign all rights in the variety to PHI and/or POC at the time such variety was created. No rights to this variety are retained by any individuals.

PLEASE NOTE:

Plant variety protection can only be afforded to the owners (not licensees) who meet the following criteria:

- If the rights to the variety are owned by the original breeder, that person must be a U.S. national, national of a UPOV member country, or national of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
- If the rights to the variety are owned by the company which employed the original breeder(s), the company must be U.S. based, owned by nationals of a UPOV membe country, or owned by nationals of a country which affords similar protection to nationals of the U.S. for the same genus and species.
- If the applicant is an owner who is not the original owner, both the original owner and the applicant must meet one of the above criteria.

The original breeder/owner may be the individual or company who directed the final breeding. See Section 41(a)(2) of the Plant Variety Protection Act for definitions.

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0581-0055. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 0.1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing the instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

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